











Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the free but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
L. P. HARVEY,  
OF Rock.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
EDWARD SALOMON,  
OF Rock.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
JAMES T. LEWIS,  
OF Rock.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,  
OF Trempealeau.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JAMES H. HOWE,  
OF Rock.

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W. M. H. HENNING,  
OF Rock.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,  
OF Trempealeau.

FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,  
ALEXANDER P. HODGES,  
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The Right of Soldiers to Vote.

MASS. EDITORS.—Have the soldiers here the right to vote at the election to be held in this city on next Tuesday? seems to be the question in the minds of many at present, and as it is a question of considerable importance to our citizens at this time, it is eminently just that the public should have a correct answer, whether it is to be found in the following or not.

Here are some of the provisions of law on the subject, premising, however, that so far as the volunteers in our state are concerned, and their right to vote, they are governed by the same laws by which the rest of our community are governed. Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1858, Chap. 7, Sec. 30:

The inspectors of election in determining the residence of a person offering to vote, shall be governed by the following rules, as far as they may be applicable:

"First. That place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person, in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning.

"Second. A person shall not be considered or held to have lost his residence, who shall leave his home and go into another state, or county, or ward of this state, for temporary purposes merely, with an intention of returning.

"Third. A person shall not be considered to have gained a residence in any county, town, or ward of this state into which he shall have come for temporary purposes merely.

"Fourth. The place where a married man's family resides shall generally be considered and held to be his residence; but if it is a place of temporary establishment for his family or for transient objects, it shall be otherwise.

"Fifth. The mere intention to acquire a new residence without the fact of removal, shall avail nothing, neither shall the fact of removal without the intention."

As to those soldiers who enlisted from this city, and who immediately prior to their enlistment had their "habitation fixed" in this place, "without any present intention of removing therefrom," and to which whenever absent they have the intention of returning, there can be no question about their right to vote. But as to those who have come to this city for the sole purpose of enlisting, and as to those who have come from different portions of the county, and from an adjoining county, in companies or in parts of companies, for the purpose of going into Camp Tredway, the case is very different, and the position is conclusive from the above provisions that they have no right to vote in this city at our coming election, as they are here "for temporary purposes merely."

It is conceded by some that soldiers here, who are married men, and have their families in other parts of the county, or in adjoining counties, have no right to vote in this city, but it is claimed that soldiers here, who are single men, and who have come from out of the city, acquire a residence here by merely remaining in camp. In order to discover the fallacy of this position, it is only necessary to refer to the above provisions of the statute which fix and determine what constitutes the residence of a person, be he single or married. His residence is the place "in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom, and to which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning."

Will any one contend that the unmarried soldiers, rendezvousing in this city, have no "present intention of removing therefrom?" or that they have an "intention" when they shall have gone to the war, and completed their term of service, "to return" to Camp Tredway and the different armories in this city? Again, the above statutes provide that no person can gain a residence in this city who is here "for temporary purposes merely." Now will any one claim that such soldiers are not here "for temporary purposes merely?" The soldier's home is with his family or friends, alas! too often on the battle field, but never in the recruit office or camp.

If the person offering to vote is challenged on the ground that he is not a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, one of the inspectors tenders to such person the following first oath, or affirmation, see 31, same chap.: "You do swear (or affirm) that you will fall and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence and qualification as an elector at this election," after which the inspectors, or any one of them, shall put to such person four enumerated questions, and by the same section the inspectors have the right and "shall put all other questions to the person challenged under the head aforesaid," namely, whether or not he is or not a resident of said ward, as may be necessary to test his qualification as an elector at that election, and one of the four enumerated questions is, "Did you come here for a temporary purpose merely, or for the purpose of making it your home?" Section 36 of same chap. reads as follows: "If the challenge be not withdrawn after the person offering to vote shall have answered the questions aforesaid, one of the inspectors shall tender to him the following oath," in which he is required to swear that he is twenty-one years of age, that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, that he has resided in the state one year next preceding the election, that he is now a resident of the ward, (under the above definition,) etc., etc.

Now it is said by some, and who have an interest to subvert, if the person offering to vote gives such answers to the questions propounded to him under the first oath, as shall at once convince the inspectors that he is entirely unqualified to vote, they are, nevertheless, bound to administer the second oath, if he is willing to take it, and if such person takes it, he is not to be rejected, and the remedy is to get him indicted for perjury. If this be true, whenever the necessity of putting any questions to the person offering to vote? Whence the necessity of having the above rules to "govern the residence of a person offering to vote?" when the inspectors have no discretion so long as

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SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.



**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
May 1, 1860.  
Capital and Assets, \$1,000,000.  
Reserve Fund, \$250,000.  
Total Assets, \$1,250,000.  
Total Liabilities, \$1,250,000.  
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and has a capital and assets of \$1,000,000. It is authorized to insure property of all kinds, and to pay claims as they may become due. It has a long and successful history, and its claims have always been promptly paid. It is a reliable and trustworthy company, and its services are highly valued by its policyholders.

**Wagon Grease.**  
Wagon Grease is a product made from the waste of the wagon grease industry. It is a high-quality product that is used for lubricating wagons and other heavy machinery. It is made from the best materials and is produced in a clean and sanitary manner. It is a reliable and trustworthy product, and its use will result in longer life for your machinery.

**Chicago and North-Western Railway.**  
Chicago and North-Western Railway is a major transportation company that operates a network of railroads across the United States. It provides reliable and efficient service to its customers, and its trains are known for their speed and comfort. The company has a long history of service, and it continues to expand its network and improve its service.

**General Election Notice.**  
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**State of Wisconsin.**  
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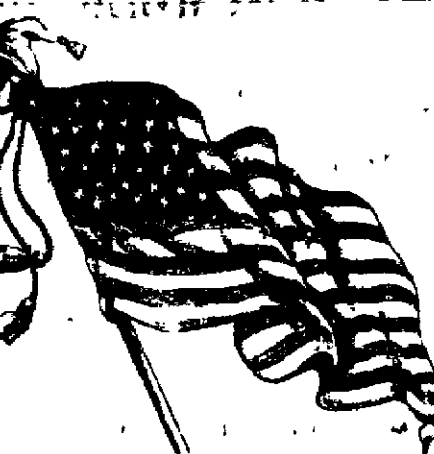
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Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**L. P. HARVEY,**  
OF Rock.  
FOR LIUT. GOVERNOR,  
**EDWARD SALOMON,**  
OF Milwaukee.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**JAMES T. LEWIS,**  
OF Columbia.  
FOR STATE TREASURER,  
**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**  
OF Tremont.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**JAMES H. HOWE,**  
OF Brown.  
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,  
**WM. H. RAMSAY,**  
OF Oronoke.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**JOSEPH L. PICKARD,**  
FOR IRON COMMISSIONER,  
**ALEXANDER P. HODGES.**

Assembly Nominations.

For the district composed of the towns of Milton, Lima, KPIRAH PALMER.  
For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, South, Plymouth and Rock,  
**ORRIN GURNEY, of Rock.**  
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Mt. Pleasant, Janesville and Center,  
**N. B. HOWARD, of Mognolia.**  
For the district composed of the city of Beloit and the towns of Burlington and Beloit,  
**JOHN BANISTER.**  
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,  
**ALLEN C. BATES.**  
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie,  
**SAMUEL MILLER.**

County School Superintendent.

**J. I. Root, of Plymouth.**

County Supervisors.

At Large,  
**H. T. Peabody, of Johnson.**  
1st District,  
**Thomas Earle, of Porter.**  
2nd District,  
**Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.**  
3rd District,  
**B. F. Carey, of Johnson.**  
4th District,  
**Charles H. Barker, of Beloit.**  
5th District,  
**S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.**  
6th District,  
**E. L. Carpenter, of Newburg.**

A New Assistant of Fremont.

Thurlof Weed, the senior editor of the Albany Evening Journal, has made a violent assault on Gen. Fremont. He reiterates the old charges of extravagance, exclusiveness, pompous display, and unauthorized expenditures, and adds the following on the asserted authority of "an intelligent, observing and faithful friend in Missouri":

"From Tipton to Warsaw the march was one continuous devastation, without the least regard for principles or antecedents. One Union man who had kept five sons from joining the secession forces, had his place literally gutted, the men of Asboth's and Sigel's divisions killing on his farm alone, forty sheep, three cows, two steers, and stealing eight horses. The cavalry galloped over prairies, lassoing milks, and shooting oxen, sheep and hogs, then chucked them into their already overloaded wagons. There is scarcely a feathered bird left within five miles on either side of their march; not a looking-glass or an unburned barrel, or blanket that has not been seized. For all this there is no excuse, the army having an abundance of provisions and stores."

"The army has now reached Warsaw, and can advance no further, and never was intended to advance further. Price and his army are to-day more than seventy miles ahead of ours. Fremont does not expect to overtake him."

This is the first time that a charge of this kind has been publicly made against Gen. Fremont. If such acts had been committed, the publication of them would not have been so long delayed, with the too earnest desire existing in too many quarters to effect the removal of Gen. F. from his command. Moreover, the character of the men serving in Missouri is such as to render the story altogether improbable. These men are generally industrious, orderly and reputable citizens of the west, who carry into camp altogether different ideas of their duties and privileges than some of the earlier enlistments in the eastern cities.

A conclusive refutation of the statement of the purpose of Gen. Fremont by this "truthful" informant, is found in the fact that Gen. Fremont is at least fifty miles south of Warsaw, and within the picket lines of the rebel camp.

We are at a loss to account for these persistent attacks upon Gen. Fremont upon any theory of a sole regard for the public welfare. Why are not some of the eastern commanders assailed in the same manner?

DEAR GAZETTE:—I take this opportunity of writing a few lines, as all of my tent mates are on guard and it will fill up my time until tattoo. Our regiment is encamped yet at Fort Tillinghast, where we have been for the last three weeks; the boys are all in good spirits and health, or mostly so, a few except as there always will be in any regiment. The Sixth and Seventh are encamped close by us. They are getting used to the soldiering business, and seem to like it first rate.

Our regiment, the 6th and 7th, and the 19th Indiana regiment, constitute King's Brigade, belonging to General McDowell's Division. We are getting well prepared for a winter campaign, warm clothes, overcoats, &c. We have one drill each day with knapsacks on our backs, packed with everything we carry on a march with us, to get us hardened to the march. It goes hard with the boys to get used to it, but I think it will prove beneficial in the end.

Our field officers, Colonel E. O'Connor, Lieut. Col. Fairbairn, and Major Allen are highly respected by the men, some of them have been tried, and we know by our own experience that they will be with us every other day, and some times every day, by General King. We have also been drilled a few times by General McDowell, who gives us the praise of being one of the best drilled regiments in his command; we were with him at Bull Run, and he is pleased to have us with him again.

I receive the Gazette very regular and it is a welcome visitor and no mistake. The drummer has just beat the call for tattoo and I must close for the cry will be "lights out" in a few minutes. With respects to all friends I remain,

Your friend,  
Company D, 2d Reg't Wis. Vol.

Extract of a letter from one of the Wisconsin volunteers to his mother in Janesville, dated Pilot Knob, Oct. 26th, 1861:

DEAR MOTHER:—I received your letter at Fredericksburg, where we had the battle, and it gave me much pleasure to hear from you. Our trip has been a hard one. We have routed the rebels pretty well. They burned the bridge at Big river the day before we got there. We took ten prisoners and five horses, and ten kegs of powder, which they had hid in the woods.

The battle at Fredericksburg was the hardest one for the time on record. I must tell you how it commenced. We went into the town where they were encamped. They had left on the morning of the same day, so the people told us, and gone to Little Rock, while at the same time they laid in a cornfield about half a mile distant. But there was a black friend who told us where they were. The same day they were reinforced by 1,500 troops from Mississippi, calling themselves Lincoln's Poisoners. They immediately formed in line of battle. I think our boys killed 60 of them, when the cavalry took after them, cutting them all to pieces. They laid in piles; some on the fences; one of them laid on the ground two days with his brains blown out, and was breathing when we came away. They have no uniform and the poorest of clothes. There were old things picked up anywhere; no blankets, and dirty as hogs. Those that lay on the field all night were eaten by hogs. Upon the whole it was the most God-forsaken place I ever saw in my life. One boy found his cousin shot in the leg, and sat down by him; he told us when he saw the stars and stripes he could not shoot. He says he will not shoot another gun away.

Trask is standing by, and is well; and so are the rest of us.

Give my love to all the girls, and goodbye to them. ANDREW J. BLOOD.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Lt. E. Boys, Waterloo, reports 44 men enrolled. Accepted and ordered to board.

Capt. J. L. Coffin, of Fremont Rifles, 10th regiment, has resigned.

Capt. C. J. Wheeler, of the Neenah Rifles, 11th regiment, has resigned on account of ill-health.

Capt. Wm. H. Plunkett, of the Madison Guards, has resigned.

Commissioners.—To Francis Hoyt, as 2d lieutenant, Lyon Light Guard.

To Isaac I. Wright, as 2d lieutenant of company H, 11th regiment.

To John Jennings, Milwaukee, to raise a company for the Irish brigade.

To Wm. H. Torrey, Brown county, as major of the 18th regiment.

To Sidney S. Hurlbut, as captain, and A. H. Wemple and A. D. Bardick, as lieutenants, of the Tredway Rifles.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Fourteen of the Massachusetts regiments are armed with the Enfield rifled muskets, eight have Springfield smooth bore muskets, and two the Springfield rifled muskets.

The bulk inspected at the Onondaga salt springs reservation since the 1st of January last amounts to 7,472,402 bushels. The number of bushels inspected during the same time last year was 5,533,564—an increase of 1,938,838 bushels.

The Howitzers Sunk.—The two howitzers belonging to Rickett's battery, which were supposed to have been captured by the rebels at Ball's Bluff, were sunk in the river by our men.

ARMY CLOTH.—There are seventy mills in New England now engaged in manufacturing army cloth for the government.—The value of the goods ordered is about \$20,000,000.

The first of the new Confederate States postal stamps were issued Oct. 18th. The new stamp is green, with a lithographic likeness of President Davis within a double oval border, surmounted with the inscription, "Confederate States of America."

Outside of the circle, and at the head of the stamp, is the word "Postage," and at the lower edge its denomination "Five

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINK.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.  
Assistant Quartermaster E. N. Davis, under Gen. Fremont, publishes a letter in the Bulletin, of this city, this evening, to Adjutant General Thomas, making several corrections relative to himself, published in the letter of Gen. Thomas to Secretary Cameron. He entirely exculpates Gen. Fremont from any concern with his purchase of blankets, and says that when the report of the board reached Gen. Fremont, he expressed great displeasure, and required the blankets to be returned. They were not considered as rotten and worthless, and the only fault that could be found with them was the economy practiced in making them. The average price of the blankets was \$1.40. They were part cotton. Assistant Quartermaster Davis made the purchase in his official capacity. He can only account for the mistake from the fact that while Gen. Thomas was in St. Louis he was confined to his bed, and that Gen. Thomas presumed from the reports he heard that he had the whole truth before him.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.  
Major General Dix has issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of all traitors who he has reasons to believe have lately returned to the state from Virginia for the purpose of voting at the election of November 6th.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
CAIRO, Nov. 1, 1861.  
The Cairo, second of the new gun-boats building at Mound City, was launched this afternoon. Owing to the blustering state of the weather, the concourse of spectators was not so large as at the previous launch of the Mound City, the first.

A report reached here to night that great dissatisfaction existed among the commanding rebel officers at Columbus. Pillow and Polk had quarreled. Pillow sent in his resignation and challenged Polk to fight a duel.

A large force of rebel infantry had arrived at Columbus from Memphis and other points south, and are preparing to repair further east supposed to be Bowling Green. Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson had arrived at Columbus. He wants another army.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
St. Louis, Nov. 1.  
A difficulty occurred at Booneville on Tuesday night between a company of Union guards, under Major Epstein, and Captain Powell, in command of a company of volunteers, regiment not mentioned. Epstein and a captain of home guards named Cook were arrested by Powell's order, and a squad of twelve men sent to arrest others, when the home guards fired on them, wounding four, but none killed. No further particulars yet.

The Democrats' special from Jefferson City reports that Col. Mulligan has been released, unconditionally; probably exchanged for Gen. Frost, as proposed. Mulligan was at Warrensburg on Wednesday, going to Lexington to bring away a child left there. He is expected here to-morrow. The Irish boys in town have heard of it, and are wild with joy.

Fremont's official dispatch to Washington, report 52 of his body guard killed, wounded and missing in the late charge of Sagony.

The machinery for seven gunboats building at Carondelet and Mound City, has been inspected and certificates awarded by the government inspectors.

A negro was shot at Jefferson City to-day, in one of the companies, for assaulting a soldier.

Fremont's friends profess to have advice direct from Fremont himself, that he knows what has been done at Washington, and that he has not been removed.

The Democrats have a letter from Charleston county. Judge Hunt, a prominent citizen of that county, had returned from Price's camp at Neosho, which place he left on the 23d of October. Price and McCulloch were both there, having under their forces, making, Judge Hunt thinks, 30,000 men. They had received large supplies of clothing, medicines, etc. Rifled cannon were expected to reach there on Sunday. John B. Clark, in charge of them, had sent runners forward announcing their approach. The legislature was in session at Neosho, but lacked four of a quorum. Price says he will make a stand at Neosho, and wait for Fremont a reasonable length of time. He expects to whip him easily, and then take up his line of march for St. Louis or central Missouri, and go into winter quarters.

The correspondent was at Glasgow on the 29th, and saw several squads of soldiers crossing the river, bound for Price's army.

Major J. D. Clarkson, the old filibuster, is in Howard county with about 100 men. There are several squads of rebels in Howard, Charleston and Boone, and trouble is expected from them.

Price's irregulars, who have been running at large since the battle of Lexington, will start back to join their chief. Price's friends in the interior think he is the greatest general among the confederates, and will be soon placed in chief command of the confederate forces.

It is confidently predicted that the rump legislature will confirm Jackson's declaration of independence, which they say will make Missouri a part of Dixie.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.  
Tribune's dispatch.—A dinner celebrating Gen. McClellan's assumption of the command, was given him to night by the secretary of state, at which all the cabinet members were present. During the evening Gen. McClellan was observed in his new duties, the President being with him for several hours.

The question of Gen. McClellan's successor in command of the army of the Potomac is already under discussion. Gen. Halleck is most talked of.

It is understood that the naval expedition is not directly aimed at cities or near the southern coast. The troops will land at thrifty settled places with spacious harbors, and will at once open cotton ports and establish a basis of operations for the forces now mustering.

The following telegram was received to-day by the President:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—California will send for the remains of Gen. Baker.  
(Signed) ROBT J. STEVENS.  
W. B. TAYLOR.

Special to World.—The scene at a cabinet meeting to-day was very affecting, on the occasion of the reading of the correspondence between Sec. Cameron and Gen. Scott. The latter wept when the President read to him the paper authorizing his removal. Upon Gen. Scott's arrival at New York, in a few days, he will issue a parting address to the American people.

Gen. McClellan issued an order, which has been sent to the colonels of each regiment, stating that Gen. Stone was in no wise responsible for the disaster at Edward's Ferry; but the blame belonged to a subordi-

To-day several clerks in the treasury department were removed; many of whom have been suspected of disloyalty for some time. The treasury department is making arrangements for the redemption of outstanding two per cent. treasury notes, issued last winter by the Buchanan administration.

The Times' Fort Monroe correspondent writes that as soon as the Roads were cleared, the Minnesota moved down to her old anchorage, preparatory to giving the Merrimack a proper reception. Should she attempt to come out of Norfolk, as reported, she intends to do so on the first favorable night. It is said should the rebel frigate or iron-clad battery attempt to pass out, the Minnesota will not hesitate to lay close along side of her and board her at all hazards.

Times' special.—General Heintzelman's pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore. They have crossed the Occoquin. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constant in that duty. No rebels in any force have been seen in this direction for a week.

Applications have been made by the colonels of some of the volunteer regiments for permission to recruit their regiments up to the standard of the new regiments of regulars authorized by a recent act of congress, namely 2,500 men. The applications have been refused.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

No report this afternoon. Cause not known.

UNPARALLELED.—On Thursday, last week Col. Harvie informed the editors of the 11th regiment that all who had not had furloughs, might take them from that day till the following Tuesday, after when no more would be granted. The men anticipating an early departure, availed themselves of this privilege to such an extent that, including those outstanding at the time the order was given, there were from six to seven hundred men out of camp.

Many doubted the policy of the colonel's action, and speculation was rife as to its result, but it appears that the confidence felt by the soldiers of the 11th in their colonel is justly reciprocated. Not one case of desertion has occurred, and not a soldier has infringed upon his time, except in cases of accident in traveling. We never knew of a generous confidence on the part of an officer being so fully appreciated and so little infringed. It speaks volumes for the discipline of the regiment.—Madison Patriot.

It seems to us that if Col. Moloney would grant a general furlough to his men to go home and vote, the result would be satisfactory to all concerned, and demonstrate that the members of the 13th regiment are as regards of their honor as the 11th.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man named Patrick Heffron was arrested at Beloit on Thursday, for passing counterfeit five upon the Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. Heffron is a partner of VanDuzer, who was arrested in Chicago on Tuesday, for passing the same kind of money at various places on State street.

It is evident that a regularly organized gang of these counterfeiters exists in every part of the country, who are engaged in circulating this spurious money. The Troy (N. Y.) Whig gives the particulars of the arrest of three of a gang whose headquarters are near that city, and who had succeeded in passing off a large amount of the worthless stuff. Our merchants should be upon the lookout, as there is evidently a large quantity of it afloat.

THE DOUGLASS BRIGADE.—The second regiment of this brigade have completed their regimental organization. Hon. David Stuart was elected colonel, and Mulroburg, lieutenant colonel. The regiment is full, and composed of good material. They are yet lacking their uniforms, but otherwise are in readiness to march. Arms will be furnished them in St. Louis. It was recruited at Chicago.

A CLEAR CASE OF FRAUD.—It is related by one of the dispatches from the battlefield at Edward's Ferry, that when our brave boys were trying to make their way from the trap into which they had been foolishly led, back across the Potomac, a poor negro with a stiff employed himself the whole night in ferrying over the fugitives. He succeeded, in this way, in saving the lives, or in securing the escape, at least, of no less than one hundred persons. His master all the while was probably on the Virginia shore trying to send a Minie ball into the hearts of his men.

Now, as the "servant of his master," what right had he to lend his labor to our suffering soldiers? Was he not defending his country? Will not some of our generals in aid up, "delivering him up" to be properly punished for so audacious a use of his muscles? Of course, no one will be so insane as to propose that he should be emancipated for his timely rescue of so many loyal troops. That would be abolitionism; that would be interfering with the sacred institution; that would be confessing that negroes are men, and entitled to a decent respect.—Evening Post.

"WHAT'S THE TIME?"—Reader, did you ever, after asking this question, notice the different style in which it was answered, according as the person interrogated was a gold watch or a silver watch? If it had a gold watch or a silver lesson in human nature to learn, your friend turns around till his back is nearly squared to ward you, and drawing out his "pinchbeck" barely to the edge of the fob, stinks a quick, furtive glance at the dial, then hurries back the article like lightning into its receptacle; in the other, he draws out his splendid, full jeweled repeater slowly and deliberately, with great pomposity and flourish, and extending it at arm's length between his two hands, gives you the desired information, and one of his blandest smiles in addition.

SADDLING THE BLAME ON BAKER.—Another instance of the gross injustice of hasty judgments has just been given in the case of the heroic Baker. He was said to have disobeyed orders in his anxiety to make a military reputation for himself. Yet it now appears that he only endeavored, with sublime heroism, to save our country from instructions found on his dead body, the paper pierced with one of the five fatal bullets by which he fell—a draft on his duty literally accepted with his heart's blood.

This example of wrong done to a noble name should suggest at least as much justice in handling the characters of our officers in their perilous service as is meted to a prisoner on trial—that they should be presumed innocent until they are proven guilty.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

We learn that the state authorities have been extensively imposed upon by young men in the service representing themselves as married men, and drawing the state bounty, which is assigned by law only to the latter. The state authorities are taking measures to prevent any such impositions in the future, as well as to ferret out those

"On the March."

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

March! the regiment is ready—  
Our knapsacks full, on bayonets bright,  
Come, comrades, let us march on steadily,  
Marched and eager for the fight.  
Strike us our tents, in order muster,  
Lift up our flag and round it cluster,  
Sworn to defend it heart and hand.  
Our country calls, the drums are beating,  
Throughout the land from East to West,  
Advance! quick step! there's no retreating.  
The promptest, bravest, are the best.  
What thought behind we leave our treasures,  
Soft household things, home born joys,  
Our wives and children and our pleasures,  
Our wives and sweethearts, girls and boys?  
We go to win a richer booty  
Than all our labor could afford;  
We'll conquer, and America block (over Harsh's  
clothing store.) Main street, Janesville, Wis. no. 241  
O die to save our native land.

Reoccupation of Springfield.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]  
CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Mo.,  
Sunday Evening, Oct. 27.

This has been a gala day for Springfield. On the 11th day of August last, Gen. Lyon's gallant little band of heroes, unsupported in their heroic deeds at Wilson's Creek, unwillingly and regretfully left Springfield to the not very tender mercies of the rebel army. Hundreds of honest citizens who had valiantly done their duty in defending their country and their hearthstones, were now obliged to take a hasty adieu of their families, and tear themselves away to return—when the Lord only knew. Many families, fearful of the perils and the annoyances of a journey in the winter in the hands of a community hastily gathered together a few of their household goods, and joined in the general rout, which, among the citizens of the place, the retirement gradually assumed. Hundreds of these people have since then been wandering here and there, exiles from their families and their homes.

Many of them who preferred to remain in the vicinity, have been living with their rifles among the hills and prairies surrounding, they themselves hunted down like wild beasts, and their property plundered and destroyed. Springfield has ever been a loyal town, and perhaps in no city of the state has there from the first been more honest many Union-loving hearts than in the pleasant little capital of the Southwest. Under these circumstances, with friends and relatives scattered to the four winds, it can be imagined how longingly and how wishfully have the people of Springfield looked forward to the day when the old flag they all loved so well should again wave over them, and when old friends and relatives could once more assemble as of old.

They have all been confident that the hour would come, and have patiently bided their time. Fremont's army to them was an army of deliverance, indeed. With what anxious longings had they listened to every rumor of its progress. On Monday night last, growing confident of its near approach, some of the bold spirits of the place hoisted the stars and stripes on the court house, held as the town was by the rebels. It came near costing some of them their lives, which were only saved by a night flight from town; but it showed the spirit which animated the people, and was but the forerunner of what actually did occur, for all time, four days subsequently.

On the next Friday the rebel occupants of the place were ingloriously routed, and to-day, exactly eleven weeks from the day our troops left it, the city was formally recaptured by our forces.

I said it has been a gala day for Springfield, but I will not attempt to describe the almost universal joy with which the reappearance of our army has been hailed. Union flags brought forth from hidden places, and many new ones as they again unfolded from the fens and dwellings on all sides, while men, women and children rushed down the roadsides, often affected even to tears, but yet smiling through them all, shouting out the most cordial welcome.

I wrote you last night from Rolla, mentioning the departure of Holman's sharpshooters by wagons, and I am now happy to add that his very excellent little battalion, of which we shall hear more one of these days, arrived here by daylight this morning. Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry arrived about nine o'clock last night. Three regiments of Sigel's division, the 35th and 24th Illinois, and one other battery, with two batteries, struck their tents at midnight, and made the march of thirty miles here by one o'clock. The Benton Cadets left camp about four o'clock, and reached the city in good season this afternoon. General Fremont and a portion of his staff pressed ahead and arrived about two o'clock, p. m. All of the above are now duly encamped or quartered about the town.

Gen. Fremont is occupying the old quarters of Gen. Lyon.

The remaining portion of Sigel's division, and perhaps a portion of Asboth's, will be here by to-morrow evening.

CHICAGO TO BE THE EASTERN TERMINUS OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—We learn that Judge Caton, of Ontario, president of the Illinois and Mississippi telegraph company, has secured the location of the eastern terminus of the recently completed line of the telegraph to California, in Chicago instead of St. Louis.

All messages coming from or going to California, will have to be sent to the western union telegraph office, in this city, and from here will be dispatched to their destinations. This will also be the headquarters for all news reports or dispatches to and from California.

The Chicago board of trade this morning very properly passed a vote of thanks to Judge Caton, for his successful efforts to bring about this important result.

The tariff of rates for transmitting messages from Chicago to San Francisco is \$1.95 for the first ten words, and 43 cents for each additional word.—Chicago Journal, 30th.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF A NAVAL BATTLE.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who was on board the steamer Richmond when it was attacked at the Mississippi Passes by Hollins' fleet, writes:

I have heard the most glowing descriptions of battles, and my imagination has very often presented to me pictures so vivid that I thought they exceeded reality; but I am convinced that the terrible excitement and absorbing interest, the bursting shell and flying splinters, the enthusiasm and huzzas of the men, defy human power to describe. The man that says he felt no fear or trembling for the first few shots in an action, you may stamp as a coward. As for myself, I never had such a sensation—nothing so terrible. After each discharge from a gun, all the crew (officers included) except the loader, sprang and powderman, fall on their knees, and utter a shout of praise, the shell that may happen to strike on deck, or in bursting, the splinters have a tendency to fly upward. It is laughable to see them all go down at once; but I can assure you it is a very pleasant sensation to even think one's self out of the way of these terrible splinters. I would much prefer being shot away by a solid ball than to be mangled by one of these ugly missiles.

So much for my first sensation in battle. Although I have been under a fire of musketry, (in one of our boat expeditions two weeks ago,) yet I can fancy nothing comparable with the whizzing and bursting of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.  
Fall and Winter Fashions.

MRS. O'BRA & SISTER have just received from the East a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and will have a fresh supply of the newest styles every week during the season.  
Their millinery is now stocked with an assortment of elegant and fashionable Bonnets of the best materials and workmanship, to suit the times, will be sold at one-half the Price.  
A variety of Wedding and Mourning Laces always ready.  
Dresses, Mantillas, &c. and made to order. The newest paper dress patterns for sale, and all notions, ribbons, laces, and trimmings in a superior manner for four shillings each.  
Wanted:—A few more American block (over Harsh's clothing store.) Main street, Janesville, Wis. no. 241

Good Men for Cavalry!

WANTED.  
MIRA JUSTIN, JR.,  
wants 10 good men for Co. B, 10th Regt. Cavalry, to go into camp at Janesville, Wis. but, from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of Dec. 1861. The pay is TWO DOLLARS a month, and the man who is willing to accept of it, must be a native born, and must be a member of the Union.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!!  
For the defense of the country, in the coming winter, the 8th Regt. of Cavalry, of the 1st Div. of the 1st Army, is recruiting. For full particulars, apply to the Recruiting Office at Beloit, or to the Recruiting Office at Janesville, Wis. no. 241

WANTED!

Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry of the REGULAR ARMY!  
The 8th Regt. of Infantry is recruiting to all patriotic men. They are being sent from the most reliable sources of the country, and are being sent to the front. For full particulars, apply to the Recruiting Office at Beloit, or to the Recruiting Office at Janesville, Wis. no. 241

Pay per Month, \$15, \$15, \$15.  
In case a soldier becomes disabled, he is sure of a good pension, and if he is killed, his family will be provided for. For full particulars, apply to the Recruiting Office at Beloit, or to the Recruiting Office at Janesville, Wis. no. 241

A CHANCE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by S. G. Spaulding, takes this method of informing the citizens of Janesville and the country generally that he will keep a full assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c. &c.

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, &c. &c.  
at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former customers, and to receive new orders as they may come. He pledges them that he will give them better bargains than can be had in the city or state.

WATCH REPAIRER,

four of which in this city. I can safely promise those having watches, that if they are not in the best of repair, I will do them justice, and my charges will be moderate. Clocks and Jewelry carefully and neatly repaired. D. J. DENNELL.

BOARDING.

ONE gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, centrally located, and good board in a private family, also two or three gentlemen with day board. For further particulars address Mrs. J. J. DENNELL, 241 Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Election for State and County officers will be held on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at the following places: In the town of Janesville, at the Engine House of Washington Co. No. 3, in the 2d ward, at the Engine House of Water Witch Co. No. 2, in the 4th ward, at the old schoolhouse, and at the depot. In the 4th ward, at the Engine House of Water Witch Co. No. 2, in the 4th ward, at the old schoolhouse, and at the depot.

The officers to be chosen at said election are a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General, a Bank Commissioner, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a State Prison Commissioner, a Member of Assembly for the district composed of the city of



**A** Symptom are required to pay such indebtedness to Sigan, Patton & Bailey, and not to pay any other person.—Dated May 13th, 1861.  
may14dewitt HENRY SCARCLIFF



















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